

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Good News and True.

AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

SENT EVERYWHERE FREE

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

IRON IN THE BLOOD

ION AS A MEDICINE

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ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL

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Proclamation by the President.

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The Senate and House of Representatives at their last session, adopted a Concurrent Resolution, which was approved on the second day of July last, and which was to the words following, to wit: "That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day of humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers at the head of the Executive Departments to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the Nation at the City of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all Magistrates, all civil, military and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors and marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and to repeat of their manifold sins; to implore compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that, if consistent with His will the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him, as the Supreme Ruler of the World, not to destroy us as a people, nor to suffer us to be destroyed by the hostile connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adherence to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; and to implore Him to grant to our armed defenders and the masses of the people that courage, power of resistance and endurance necessary to secure that result; to implore Him in His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the conscience of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they may not be utterly destroyed, that the effusion of blood may be stayed, and peace established throughout all our borders."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and pious sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolution, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the First Thursday of August next to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of National humiliation and prayer.

I do hereby further invite and request the Heads of the Departments of this Government, together with the Legislators, all Judges and Magistrates, and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military or naval, and all soldiers, seamen and marines in the National service, and all other law-abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred places of public worship on that day, and there to render to the Almighty and merciful Ruler of the Universe such homage and such confessions, and to offer to Him such supplications as the Congress of the United States have, in their aforesaid Resolution, so solemnly, and so earnestly recommended.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventh of July, in the year of [SEAL] our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WM. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Guerillas Blockaded in a Cave.


Federal troops, while scouting in Maries county about fifteen miles north of Rolla, came across fourteen horses hitched near the mouth of one of the unexplored caves which abound in that region. Presuming from the appearance and condition of the horses, that they belonged to guerillas, and that their owners were concealed away by them, the Federal troops proceeded to search for them. Having incautiously approached the entrance of the cavern, they were fired on by the ambushed enemy within, and six of their number killed. The Federal troops fired into the cave in return, with what result is not known, and then stationing themselves around the entrance, instituted a blockade. Several hours afterward the rebels sent out one of their number with a flag of truce, proposing to surrender on condition of being treated as prisoners of war. This proposition was refused, and the flag bearer sent back with the assurance that the death of every rebel in the cave had been determined on. Thus the affair ended at latest accounts. The Federal soldiers still rigidly maintained the blockade, and the besieged foe had made no effort to run it.

We have gloomy accounts from the crops in the great Northwestern country. There has been a great drought, and grains and grasses suffer greatly. There will be a small crop of wheat, and other staples in limited quantities. There is some hope for corn, particularly if we have favorable weather in the late summer. This morning harvest in the Northwest is unfortunate at this time, when there are so many embarrassments in the country.

A New Commission.—Another Commission is coming into the field—the American Union Commission—its object being to aid the people of those sections of the country that have been desolated and impoverished by war, to restore their civil and social state, upon the basis of industry, education, freedom and Christian morality.

Our latest intelligence in reference to the Rebels recently in Maryland reports them moving South by different routes, their whole force having crossed the Potomac. Breakridge and his Staff were at Leesburg on Wednesday. Our forces that followed them have not come in conflict with any considerable force, though they have picked up a number of stragglers.

Intelligence from Georgia states that General Sherman's army is in front of the Rebel fortifications at Atlanta. The Rebels were again flanked at Chattahoochee river, and retreated to Atlanta after burning the bridges. Our communications with the army are uninterrupted.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG:
Tuesday Evening, July 19, 1864.
FOR PRESIDENT:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.
ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON M. MICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. H. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver county.
REPRESENTATIVE.
1st District—Robert P. King.
2d " George Morrison Coates.
3d " Henry Dunn.
4th " William H. Kern.
5th " Barton H. Jenks.
6th " Charles M. Runk.
7th " Robert Parks.
8th " Aaron Mull.
9th " John A. Hiestand.
10th " Richard H. Coryell.
11th " Edward Holshay.
12th " Charles F. Reed.
13th " Elias W. Hale.
14th " Charles H. Shriver.
15th " John Wister.
16th " David M. Conaughy.
17th " David W. Woods.
18th " Isaac Benson.
19th " John P. Dison.
20th " Samuel H. Dick.
21st " Edward Barker.
22d " John P. Penney.
23d " Ebenezer M. J. J. J.
24th " John W. Blanchard.

Our Terms.

From the 1st day of August, 1864, our terms of subscription will be Two DOLLARS if paid in advance, and Two DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if not so paid. These terms have been agreed upon by all the publishers in this place, and will be strictly adhered to. This is but a slight advance upon old rates, and by no means in proportion to the great advance in labor, and all other kinds of printing material.

WM. CRAWFORD, of this place, who was in the Signal Corps at Harper's Ferry, was wounded in the thigh during the attack on that place by the rebels a week or two ago. He has returned home, and is now here. His wound is not considered dangerous.

We learn that John Barker, son of Joseph Barker, of Littlestown, was killed in the battle of Monocacy. He belonged to the 3d Maryland.

A delegation of some 15 or 20 members of the Christian Commission passed through this place to Frederick on Wednesday last, with stores for the wounded there. Several members from this place accompanied them.

Lieut. J. M. Thompson, of the 49th Pennsylvania Regiment, has been appointed Military Provost Marshal at this place. He arrived on Monday morning week with a guard of 12 men and entered upon the discharge of his duties.

During last week, a large number of stragglers from our army, who were outflanked by the rebels at the Monocacy fight and out off, arrived in this place, and the Provost Marshal here took the proper steps to return them to their regiments.

A number of rebel deserters came in last week, and were sent to the military authorities at Harrisburg by the Provost Marshal.

The excitement is over. Our farmers have returned with their horses. Nearly all the wheat has been gathered in, and what has not, soon will be. The few who kept their horses at home, finished their harvest last week, and helped their neighbors beside.

At about 6 o'clock on Friday evening, the roof of Provost Marshal James Rousor's dwelling, on Washington street, was found to be on fire, threatening the destruction of the building, and others adjoining. With hard and active work, however, it was arrested after burning probably half the roof. It was caused by fire crackers.

The Battle of Monocacy.

The 87th and 138th Regiments were in this battle, and acted gallantly. The 87th lost 42 killed and wounded, and 120 still missing. Adjutant Martin, of Oxford, was mortally wounded, and since died. Sergeant Elias Shreve, of this place, had both feet taken off by a shell, and died the same day; also Wm. Shreve and Ephraim Snyder were wounded. In the 138th, Emory Guinn, John Tate (son of Robert) Amos Snyder, Amos Myers, Elias Stonestree, Nicholas Wilson, Jacob Clepper, Abraham Markley, Alex. Culbertson, Simon Sigafosse and Theodore Clepper, were wounded. Emory Guinn had his leg amputated above the knee.

Mr. Slecker, the Auditor General of Pennsylvania, is lying dangerously ill, and his friends think he cannot live many days.

Large numbers of men for the one hundred days' service have arrived at Harrisburg during the last few days, in response to the Governor's appeals to the people. Most of them are young, able-bodied young men, many of whom have had experience in the field.

The Last Rebel Raid.

The last great Rebel Raid has ended, as it began, in mystery. The strength as well as the purpose of the enemy, in their bold and audacious movements, still remain involved in doubt. The estimates ran from 8,000 to 30,000 or 40,000—the latter being the number given out by the Rebels themselves, and persistently reported by deserters, prisoners and refugees; while the movements of the enemy, bold and rapid, indicate the presence of a much smaller force. Breckenridge and Early were in command of the Infantry, with Gens. Gilmore, Rhodes, and other leaders of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry.

Whether the real object of the raid was simply plunder, or an expectation to come on Baltimore or Washington by surprise, or divert Grant from his siege of Richmond, remains yet to be developed. If either of the latter was intended, the enemy signally failed of their purpose. The Administration, having been apprised by Gen. Grant of the intended Rebel raid, had made ample preparation for the defense of the National Capital against any force the Rebels might bring against it; while Grant still holds his grasp upon the doomed Rebel Capital.

The achievements of the enemy can be summed up in a few words. Gen. Hunter, after travelling the entire length of the Shenandoah Valley to the gates of Lynchburg, doing immense damage in the destruction of Railroads and public property, finding the enemy heavily reinforced, and being himself short of ammunition, deemed it prudent to withdraw from the front of Lynchburg, across the mountains, into the Kanawha region. The enemy then advanced boldly down the Shenandoah Valley, making their appearance on the Potomac at Williamsport and Shepherdstown about the 1st of July. In a few days they occupied Hagerstown, laying an assessment of \$200,000 in Greenbacks, and a liberal supply of army cloth, which was paid by the citizens. Advancing to Frederick, another assessment of \$200,000 was made under threat of burning the City. This also was paid, the Rebels having a favorable opinion of Greenbacks, and refusing to take any other currency.

At Frederick they met a small Union force, which, after some skirmishing, fell back to the Monocacy bridge, some three miles east of Frederick, where Gen. Wallace had got together several Regiments of 100 days men, with the 3d Division of the 6th Corps veterans. A battle ensued on Saturday, July 9, in which the Union troops heroically contested the ground, inflicting heavy loss upon the enemy; but being overpowered and flanked, Gen. Wallace finally was forced to fall back towards Baltimore. The losses on both sides were heavy for the forces engaged. The Rebels lost about 300 killed on the field of battle, and 480 severely wounded were found in the hospitals at Frederick, after its recapture by our forces. The Union loss in killed, wounded and missing is stated to be 711.

While these operations were going on, the enemy sent out small squads of cavalry as far as Leitersburg, Smithtown, Catoctin, Cragersburg, Mechanicsville, Westminster, &c., to plunder, stealing horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, &c., large numbers of which they picked up, and drove rapidly across the river into Virginia.

From Frederick the main body of the enemy advanced rapidly through Montgomery county towards Washington, while small bodies of cavalry were sent out to cut the Northern Central railway, and the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore road. This was accomplished by the destruction of the track between Parkton and Cockskeysville, and several bridges on the former road, and the partial destruction of the large bridge over the Cuspowder river on the latter. At Maguolia station, on the Philadelphia road, the noted guerilla, Harry Gilmore, intercepted two passenger trains—robbed the passengers, and burned the cars and engines. Maj. Gen. FRANKLIN, being a passenger, was also captured, but subsequently made his escape. Gov. Bradford's residence, about 4 miles from Baltimore, was burned, with all its contents, furniture, papers, &c. Mrs. Bradford and family were ordered out, and denied the privilege of removing even their wearing apparel. The Governor was in the city at the time, and escaped.

Advancing upon Washington, the enemy attacked the northern defenses on Monday. After some severe skirmishing some veteran troops were thrown out, who promptly engaged the enemy, forcing them back over a mile, and holding the ground, with the Rebel dead and wounded. Whether this taste of the same kind of pluck which they had met in the fierce struggles of Virginia, alarmed the enemy, or dissipated their ideas of taking Washington by surprise, we know not. That night, however, the enemy disappeared from the front of Washington, and were next day found making for Virginia by way of Poolsville and Edwards Ferry, in hot haste, with the plunder they had secured. It is said a force was immediately sent in pursuit, and it is to be hoped they may yet be overtaken and severely punished, if not entirely cut off.

Thus ends the last Rebel raid. The 87th and 138th Pa. Regiments were in the fight at Monocacy bridge and suffered severely, including the Companies from this County under Captains Adair, McCreary and Walter. We give elsewhere

a list of casualties in these Companies, so far as we have learned them.

The uncertainty of the movements of the enemy caused a general stampede of horses and stock from this neighborhood, and breaking up mail facilities for a week or ten days. These have now returned; while the damages on the railways have been completed, and all the mails are again running regularly.

Letter from the West.

To the Editor of the "Adams Sentinel."

NEBRASKA COUNTY, IOWA,

WITH SOME ACCOUNTS OF ITS ORGANIZATION, RESOURCES, PRODUCTIONS, &c.

This county was organized by an act of the Legislature, Feb. 5th, 1854. It is situated in the Des Moines Valley, about 100 miles west of the Mississippi River, and 50 miles north of the line separating Iowa from Missouri, in a climate unsuited for health and salubrity. It contains 576 square miles, 16 townships, and is watered by the Des Moines, north and south Skunk Rivers, with numerous smaller streams and springs. The prairies are rolling, of medium size, with good timber convenient in every township. There is an abundance of excellent building stone; also clay for brick. The supply of Stone (bituminous) Coal is inexhaustible—the veins being near the surface, and easily worked. The prairies are well adapted to grazing, and those not cultivated furnish a great amount of grass and hay, of good quality. Grain of all kinds produces well, but the attention of farmers is principally given to raising Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Orchards, protected by groves, and properly attended, yield abundantly. Improved farms sell from \$10 to \$25 per acre, and unimproved from \$1.50 to \$5 per acre.

The Keokuk, Des Moines, and Minnesota Railroad is completed to the Southern border of the county, and graded to Oskaloosa, the county seat, giving advantages of the market, east via Burlington and Chicago, and south via Keokuk and St. Louis. The roads are generally good, and the rivers and smaller streams bridged. There are School houses, Churches, Saw-mills and Flouring mills so situated as to accommodate the entire population. The number of inhabitants, by the census of 1850, is 16,812; number of votes cast at last election, including vote of soldiers, 3,552—Union majority 1,015.

A peculiar advantage, and worthy of special mention, is the location here of a large yearly meeting of Friends, which has brought, and will continue to bring, as settlers, many of that denomination of Christians. A commodious yearly meeting-house is to be built in 1864. The Friends already have two good Academies near Oskaloosa. The Methodists are very numerous here.

[Here the writer gives a large amount of statistics copied from the Assessment Rolls of 1863—showing a very large amount of productions—which we are forced to omit. The list shows, however, the great fertility of the County.]

Oskaloosa, the county seat, is situated near the center of the County, on a beautiful rising prairie, rolling and wide, and skirted round with woodland. It contains between 4 and 5,000 inhabitants, 2 public graded Schools, 1 College, 8 Churches, 2 Flouring mills, 1 woolen factory, 1 pork packing-house, 4 hotels, 12 dry goods stores, 4 clothing stores, a Branch of the State Bank, a National Bank, and the usual complement of industrious and skillful artisans. In the beauty of its location and surrounding country, the neatness of its buildings, the pleasantness of its streets, the energy and capacity of its business men, the excellence of its Schools, the piety and faithfulness of its ministers and churches, or the general intelligence, uprightness and patriotism of its people, it will compare favorably with any town in the West.

There are several villages in this County: Bellefontaine, Rochester, Fremont, Rose Hill, Hopewell, Indianapolis, Union Mills, Argonia, Gravelle, Peoria, New Sharon, Laredo, and post offices at several other points.

The above are some facts I have penned for the perusal of my friends and acquaintances, who know that I moved from Adams county to Malaka county, Iowa, and it they can glean anything from what I have written that is worth anything to them, it will give me great pleasure. I am of my friends and acquaintances come to Oskaloosa, Iowa, I want them to call with me in the northwest part of the City, and they will always find my door-string hanging out.

N. B. Call and see me if you can make it convenient. Farewell.

Yours, truly,

WM. A. TUDOR.

To the Editor of the "Adams Sentinel."

CAMP OF 13th P. N. A. CAVALRY,

NEAR LIGHT HOUSE POINT, VA.

July 16th, 1864.

Maj. M. Kerren and the 13th Penn'a. Cavalry, the "bloody Thirteenth," as it is called, has, during this campaign, distinguished itself for gallantry, bravery and coolness, under the leadership of the much lamented Major Michael Kerren. He has led the regiment through all the bloody engagements since May 5th, 1864, and was the sad victim of lightning a few days ago. The 13th Pa. Cavalry has been in the service since April 1862, and has served honorably in the Shenandoah Valley and other parts of Virginia, also in Maryland, and has won for itself and gallant commander a name which is equalled by few and surpassed by none as regards gallantry, and other fighting qualities, also obedience. It can boast of having never disobeyed a single order given by the Brigade or Division commander, or by any other superior officer.

The Regiment is now lying in camp, resting from General Sheridan's throe ride to Gordonsville, but will be heard of before many days in a quarter where it is least expected.

S. J. L.

Corp. Co. E, 13th Pa. Cavalry.

A destructive fire took place at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Thursday last. Several buildings, and two vessels, with a great deal of valuable property, were burned. The loss is estimated at \$700,000.

The Quotas of the respective Counties of Pennsylvania—the place of Rendezvous.

The following circular giving the quotas of the different counties in the State has been issued by the Governor:

HEADQUARTERS PENN'A. MILITIA,

HARRISBURG, July 9, 1864.

To supply the troops required from Pennsylvania, by the late call of the President of the United States, for Twenty-four thousand Volunteer Militia, to serve for One Hundred Days, unless sooner discharged, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Washington and its vicinity, the Quota of men which will be required from each county of the Commonwealth is hereto annexed:

Adams	238	Junata	181
Allegheny	1,488	Lancaster	964
Armstrong	298	Lawrence	191
Bedford	212	Lebanon	216
Berks	212	Lehigh	216
Bucks	212	Luzerne	733
Butler	212	Mechanic	310
Cambria	212	Merger	310
Cameron	212	Monroe	74
Carbon	212	Mifflin	135
Chester	212	Montgomery	347
Centre	212	Northampton	582
Clinton	212	Northumberland	109
Columbia	212	Perry	395
Crawford	212	Philadelphia	210
Cumberland	212	Pike	189
Dauphin	212	Porter	5,000
Delaware	212	Randolph	61
Elk	212	Richmond	91
Franklin	212	Schuylkill	745
Fulton	212	Snyder	125
Greene	212	Southern	222
Harrisburg	212	Tioga	24
Hempden	212	Union	303
Huntingdon	212	Washington	117
Indiana	212	Wayne	268
Jackson	212	Westmoreland	391
Jefferson	212	Wyoming	416
		York	101
			562

Transportation will be furnished and troops will report to the commanders of camps of rendezvous, as directed by circular of Maj. General Couch thereto attached. By order of

A. G. CURTIS,

Governor and Commander in Chief.

A. L. RUSSELL, Adj't. General Penna.

Should Soldiers Vote?

The question, allowing our Pennsylvania soldiers in the face of the enemy to have a vote, will be presented to the VOTERS WHO ARE AT HOME on the second day of August. This is for us to decide, who have not braved dangers in arms, but remained SECURE IN OUR HOMES. How shall we decide it? Their voices cannot be heard in the decision of this boon of all freemen. They are in the face of the death dealing foe, who are battling against the Union, Liberty and American Nationality. Can we say that THEY SHALL NOT VOTE with us for the man who is to be President, or Governor, or Congressman, or Sheriff, or any other officer? When he has proved himself more worthy, because he has assumed and is performing duties to his country involving life and health at every step. Are we such narrow minded as to say, you may fight for us, be killed, or maimed for life, suffer in hospitals or rebel prisons, but we do not mean that you shall vote while doing and suffering for us, that we may avoid like hardships.

There will be no shirking this issue. In almost all the States such a law has been passed. It remains for Pennsylvania to do justice to her brave men by VOTING FOR the amendment to the Constitution. The man who is entitled to vote when at home, and competent to exercise that privilege, is all the more entitled to say who shall make laws for him and his family, while carrying the musket in defence of his country.

As yet no open, organized opposition has manifested itself to this just and righteous measure. The opposition that may be expected is likely to come from the intense peace Democrats. Their hatred to all men who wear the uniform of their country and battle in defence of its flag will place them in opposition to the soldiers. It therefore becomes the duty of the true friends of the soldier to be on their guard and prepared for the secret intrigues that may be started to defeat this measure.

Let loyal men guard well against the insidious wiles of the faithless in this hour of trial. It emboldens the treacherous and disloyal to predict the failure of the National cause, and sow the seeds of distrust widespread in our midst. The man who does so now, instead of resolving to resist the murderous invasion of treason, is a foe of the government and is seeking its destruction. Let loyal men stand firm. The last death-struggle of traitors is upon us, and fidelity to our Country and our Country's cause must triumph.

John Adams Fisher, Esq., an eminent lawyer of Harrisburg, well known to many of the citizens of this County, died last week in the 66th year of his age, and was buried on Saturday afternoon. His health had been failing for some time previously. As a lawyer he was abundant in labor—forceful as an advocate, and learned. He was the half-brother of Judge FISKE, of this District, and the son of an eminent lawyer, GEORGE FISKE, Esq., who died at a very advanced age a few years ago.

Six steamboats were burned at the levee at St. Louis on Friday last. The loss is estimated at least half a million of dollars.

Gen. Sherman has successfully crossed the Chattahoochee river in Georgia, outflanking Gen. Johnston, and taken 2,000 prisoners of Hardee's corps.

Gen. Grant sets at rest the calumnious report, relative to Gen. Meade, in a letter to a Boston gentleman, as follows:—"Gen. Meade on no occasion advised or counseled falling back toward, much less across the Rappahannock. There has been no word or act of his from the beginning of this campaign which indicated even a belief on his part that such a step would ever become necessary. Such rumors as you speak of are entirely idle and without the shadow of foundation."

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence to the affected parts; the soothing effect to the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds and the various Throat affections to which public speakers and singers are liable.

As one of the brigades of Sherman's army was marching through Athens, Alabama, a few weeks ago, among the spectators on the sidewalks was a bright eyed girl of five summers. When she beheld the ensign of the Republic at the head of the column, she cried, clapping her tiny hands, "Oh, pa, pa! God made that flag! See the stars!"

It is stated that we shall receive from internal revenue, this year, the sum of three hundred millions of dollars. Can men who read this believe that a country with such resources can be overthrown by a miserable rebellion?

Losses in the Battle on the Monocacy.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—In the hospital at Frederick over four hundred of the wounded are now under care of our surgeons, and the citizens of Frederick and surgeons of our hospitals state that every man who was capable of being removed without serious injury was carried off in ambulances and wagons, they thus endeavoring to hide their loss.

Before they retired from the city they burned down all the Government buildings except the hospitals.

Dr. Johnson, the Medical Director at Frederick, arrived at military headquarters this morning, and gives the following as the results of the battle of the Monocacy:

UNION LOSS.

Killed and left on the field.....121
Wounded and taken to hospital.....190
Prisoners taken.....190
Total.....501

REBEL LOSS.

Killed, near.....300
Wounded and in hospital at Frederick, now in our possession.....430
Total.....730

The doctor states that the rebels suffered badly in officers and wounded.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Speculation

continues to be made as to the probable number of rebels recently menacing this city, but there is no data by which to determine the question.

From conversations with farmers from Montgomery county to night, it appears that the fields for several miles were filled with the enemy, and that those who made the demonstration on our immediate front were only the advance of their army. The intention was evidently to invade Washington, but the continuous arrival of troops in formidable numbers satisfied them that their design was not easily to be accomplished. There is no doubt they were previously encouraged to the adventure by many sympathizing friends—those who took pains to point out Union men as especial victims of plunder. These secession-loving fanatics were engaged as agents in the robbery of their patriotic neighbors, who severely suffered by the treachery.

On their retreat through the upper portion of Montgomery county, the rebels made a clean sweep of houses and cattle, and many of them went so far as to steal the clothing of women and children and other personal effects, together with the contents of stores. It was not positively known to night whether all the rebels have crossed the Potomac, the reports being very conflicting.

It is ascertained, however, that many of them have re-entered Virginia, and are travelling with plunder over various roads, heading through Loudoun county and in the direction of Snicker's and Ashby's Gaps. A large force of our troops are in pursuit.

Congress has declared that none of the States which have been formally declared in insurrection shall vote for President till re-admitted into the Union. The States thus excluded from participating in the approaching Presidential contest are as follows:

Virginia	Tennessee
North Carolina	Mississippi
South Carolina	Louisiana
Georgia	Florida
Alabama	Arkansas
Texas	

Our next President and Vice President

are therefore to be chosen by the following

STATES	ELECTORS	STATES	ELECTORS
Maine	7	Ohio	12
New Hampshire	5	Indiana	13
Massachusetts	12	Illinois	16
Rhode Island	4	Michigan	8
Connecticut	6	Wisconsin	8
Vermont	5	Minnesota	4
New York	33	Iowa	8
New Jersey	7	Kentucky	7
Pennsylvania	26	California	11
Delaware	3	Missouri	11
Maryland	7	California	5
West Virginia	6	Oregon	3
Total, 21 States—Electors	211		
Necessary to choice	121		

The magnificent series of Sanitary Fairs begun several months ago at Chicago is now nearly closed. The movement was one of the most beautiful and gigantic exhibitions of patriotism ever witnessed on the earth. Its substantial results have been in the highest degree satisfactory. The following is a tolerably accurate statement of the net proceeds of the Fair:

Chicago	\$ 75,000
Cincinnati	120,000
Boston	17,000
Brooklyn	300,000
Cleveland	120,000
Buffalo	100,000
New York	1,200,000
St. Louis	750,000
Philadelphia	250,000
Pittsburg	350,000
Smaller fairs aggregate about	150,000
Total	\$1,337,000